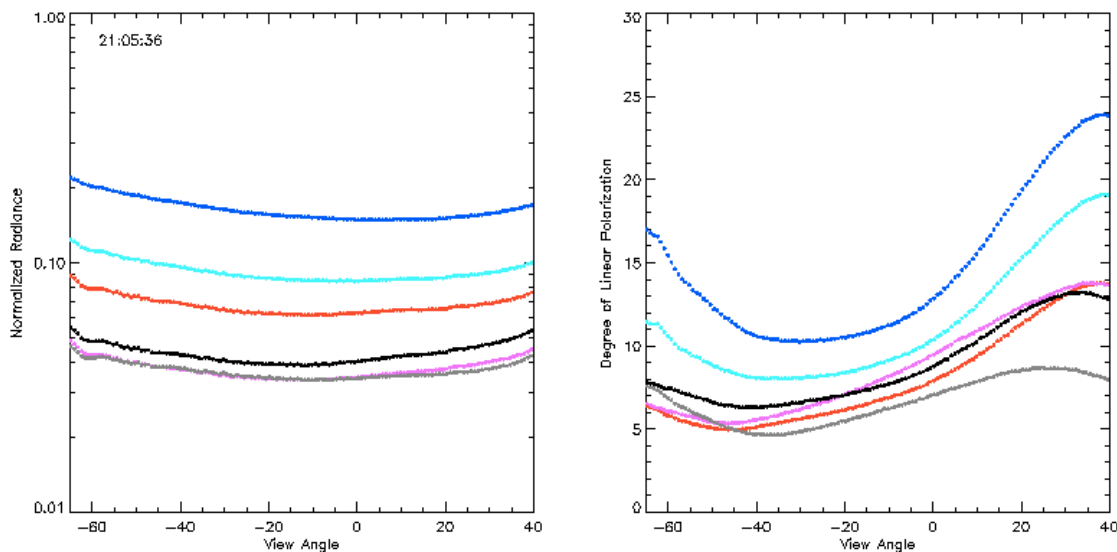


RSP Quick Look Data

In the following figures the flight tracks of the Proteus aircraft are shown with the location at which an RSP file (###) started overlaid on the flight track. These figures of the flight tracks are followed by plots of the nadir radiance and polarized radiance observed by the RSP at 410, 470, 555, 670, 865, 960, 1590, 1880 and 2250 (blue, mauve, turquoise, green, red, orange, fuschia, grey and black respectively) from the given files. The normalized radiance is shown in the top panel and the normalized polarized radiance is shown in the middle panel. The image at the bottom of each RSP data file figure is constructed from overlapping strip images which are sequentially cross correlated with one another. This is used as a check on aircraft attitude and v/h among inhomogeneous clouds. The real and imaginary values of refractive index for water and ice for the SWIR bands are:

	NRIce	NIIce	NRWat	NIWat
1.58886	1.2895	0.000318	1.3182	0.000104
1.88447	1.2788	0.000317	1.3101	0.000880
2.26438	1.2562	0.000254	1.2875	0.000419

This means that typically for ice clouds the 1590 reflectance is lower than the 2250 nm reflectance. The RSP instrument scans along track and so for each nadir pixel shown in these figures there are also measurements over a view angle range of $+50^\circ$ to -70° (positive is in the direction of aircraft motion) every 0.8° .



At 21:05 the WB57 flew underneath Proteus with thin cirrus present. The scattering signature seen here (solar zenith 48.9° , azimuth 275.8° and bearing 214.3°) is more indicative of aerosol than ice crystals. The brightness of the 1880 nm band suggests that the particles are in the upper troposphere and the relative brightness of the 1590 and 2250 nm bands suggests that the particles

are at least partly made of ice. Analysis of the WB57 data for this period will be interesting.

